THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TH. COSTA

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One Year, by mail.....$8.00.
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CITY ITEMS.

The Eye and Ear.

Dr. Gardner, Occulist and Aurist, can be consulted at the Monongahela House, for deafness, noise in the head, discharges from the ear, obstruction in the eustachian tube, and all acute and chronic diseases of the ear and air passages.

Catarrh.

Dr. Gardner, of New York, who is now at Parlor H, first floor, at the Monongahela House, treats Catarrh by the use of warm medicated inhalation. The afflicted should go and consult him.

The Eye and Ear.

Persons suffering from disease of those delicate organs should go and consult Dr. Gardner, Occulist and Aurist. Office at the Monongahela House.

Dr. Gardner.

The renowned Eye and Ear Surgeon, is in the city at the Monongahela House. Let all who are afflicted visit the Doctor.

Deafness.

And all diseases of the Eye, are treated successfully by Dr. Gardner, Occulist and Aurist, at the Monongahela House.

Bates & Bell's

New Prints, Ginghams, Delaines and Lawn Goods.

Cotton Goods Cheap.

On the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

New Lawns and Chintz.

Now opened, on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Grenadines.

New, beautiful and rich, now open, on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's

Extra Stitched Linen Shirt Bosoms, are made from pure Linen of the best quality.

A Grand Soiree Musical

Will be given by the pupils of Miss M. J. Appelbee, at Lafayette Hall on Friday evening, March 23d. Miss Mooney and Professors Warnelink and Lawton have kindly consented to assist on the occasion. Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door.

Now or Never.

Instantaneous and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions, without immediate or subsequent pain. Dr. Randall's third visit to this city will positively conclude with Monday next. Office, No. 90, Fifth street

New Dry Goods

Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Checks, Tickings, Dress Goods, &c., now opened, and will be sold at a very small advance on New York auction cost. Remember we are now on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Bates & Bell's

Elegant New Dress Goods for Traveling and promenade wear.

Purest and Sweetest

Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York,
Sole manufacturers.

For sale by R. E. Sellers & Co., and all druggists. mh23 F&Sw6m

To Capitalists.

I would call the attention of those who risk their money in speculation, in the bowels of the earth, to something more certain. I have under my control a remunerative, honorable and reputable business, that no gentleman need be ashamed to enter into, which is now established, and can be made profitable on a large or small investment. I will guarantee that the party investing will sustain no loss, and am willing to take a competent partner on agreeable terms. I can be seen at the Grant House, No. 23 Federal street, Allegheny, from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M. Address P. O. Allegheny P. O.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1865.

MESSRS HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and close application to literary work, have thoroughly exhausted my nervous system, and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies of the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment; it required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious, and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Bates & Bell's

Boys' wear. Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, and Cloths. New Goods at the reduced rates.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, and Hosiery, cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Damage by Storm.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The storm on last Tuesday was very severe. The damage to property was great. At Connersville, Ind., several buildings were thrown down, and one of the piers of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad was destroyed, and a freight train ran into the chasm. The engineer and fireman were severely injured. The storm was felt at Indianapolis, Louisville, Evansville, and other points west. At Mt. Pard and Evanston, Ill., hailstones fell of immense size, breaking glass and destroying the contents of green-houses.

Sale of Gold and Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent claims the authority to state that in all sales of gold and bonds, and in all purchases made by Secretary McCulloch, he has appointed Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke to execute these orders, and has on no occasion designated any firm or firms, or any person to whom Mr. Van Dyke should entrust the execution of his orders. Furthermore he has executed in his own name, and those only. In no relations in any firm or firms in New York city, where all these transactions have been had.

Immediate Fenian Movement Probable.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Fenian Central Council held a meeting yesterday, at the O'Mahoney Headquarters. An envoy just arrived from Ireland, was present, and the deliberations are said to have reference to an immediate movement against the British Government.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 69. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1866.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Mr. Bigham, an act increasing the pay of Coroner and County Commissioners of Allegheny county. Also a joint resolution as follows: *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be requested to oppose the adoption of any measure having in view the immediate reduction of the amount of United States legal tender notes, now authorized. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Latta, an act regulating the location of the refiners, &c. Mr. Worthington, an act to prevent the extension of disease among cattle. Mr. Lowry, an act to erect a new county, out of Venango, Crawford and Warren, to be called Curtin.

BILLS PASSED.

An act to incorporate the Whitfield Iron Company; also, an act to punish receiving stolen pig iron and other metals from minors in Allegheny county; also, an act to incorporate Ohioville Railroad Company.

Mr. Worthington called up the act relating to inspection of flour, and changing the law relative to penalty in certain cases. The bill reads as follows: "That no penalty shall attach to any party who may ship to foreign ports, flour or meal in packages, the manufacture of this State, without other inspection than such as may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller or shipper and owner."

On the final passage of the bill the yeas were 18, nays 10; so the bill was lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill. The salary of Judges Cats de of Philadelphia and Allegheny, was increased five hundred dollars. The House voted down all amendments to give donations to local institutions. There was an effort to give five thousand dollars to Passavant's and Mercy Hospitals, which failed. There was twenty-eight thousand dollars appropriated to furnish the new Library Room. With few amendments the bill passed finally.

Adjourned.

GENERAL CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Documents Transmitted to the Senate.

THE RECENT SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Suppression of Cotton Frauds.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL THOMAS' DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The President to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives on the general condition of Mexico, documents from the year 1864, to the present time. Much of it has heretofore been published and the remainder presents but few points of public interest. One of the papers is a letter from Maximilian granting permission to our military forces to pass over its territory in order to conduct a campaign against the Apache Indians.

Minister Campbell, March 10th, 1866, transmits to Secretary Seward a copy of a letter dated Paris, February 19th last, the writer of which, he says, is worthy in all respects of the confidence and the correspondence may be deemed his knowledge and authenticity. The letter is as follows:

I have derived from a personal conversation in which a high function of the French empire, the following facts. That at the last two conferences of the Councils of Ministers, it was announced by the Emperor, that the Mexican question, which gives these Ministers so disquiet who have been for the simple withdrawal of the French forces."

The second point in the Imperial scheme consists in forming in Mexico a France-American party, which is to hoist as a new standard the device: Maximilian as the re-establishment of tranquility, with Latin race the principle *raison d'etat*. Thus it is thought to stop the troubles of the United States. Absurd as this project may appear, there is no room to doubt its existence. That have come home to me by various antecedents. The invincible repugnance which Napoleon feels to withdrawing his troops while dissembling the rumor which is afloat, that Bazine is working for himself in Mexico, and the project being the incline of all of the French employees and functionaries to look for something else than the return of the French army is looked on favorably by Mexicans, and that what they dislike is the monarchy and incompetency of Maximilian. So I have read from private letters which assure me this was the idea that Bazine tried to inculcate in interviews which he had had with Napoleon.

By this last packet, a Chief of Staff and an employee of the Finance Department have gone out, and perhaps they have gone out to modify in accordance with the ideas, the line of actions of Maximilian, for the packet was even delayed to wait for them.

It is stated that the Minister of the Republic here is condescending to the wishes of Seward in Washington. He flatters and praises it in assantly with real recklessness. Secretary Seward, under date of March 16th, 1866, thanks Senor Romero for this and other information contributing so largely to his knowledge of the events transpiring with regard to Mexico.

It is a noticeable fact, that the three or four hundred confirmations by the Senate of Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army, were exclusively confined to men from volunteer service. Well during the late war, in all branches of the military service as officers of volunteers, Lt. Colonels, Colonels and non-commissioned officers, many of them privates. The Treasury Department is still applying to the suppression of frauds in the coinage of cotton in the Southern States. Many agents have been arrested, and there are to be no seizures or detentions of cotton or other property, as captured or abandoned, unless by special written authority from each case from the several agents or direct from the Treasury Department. It is known here that the confederate government cotton has been removed, and that of private parties sold, until unfulfilled, thus perpetrating a double fraud on this Government, and on innocent individuals.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the operations of the National Academy of Sciences during the past year, from which it appears that the Committee on Weights and Measures and Coinage, are in favor of adopting a decimal system and simple ratio to metrical union of length.

Major General Thomas has, in accordance with the request of the late committee on the end ict of the war, prepared a narrative of all the operations of the army of the Cumberland. This will finish the history of the war, under the auspices of that committee. The narrative makes 1,600 foolscap pages, and was on Tuesday placed in possession of the Chairman.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Pike's Opera House Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Pike's Opera House took fire from the explosion of gas, at eleven o'clock to-night. At midnight, the whole building was in flames. Adams Express office, Dickey & Carroll, booksellers, Peters & Bro., and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, occupying the building, were entirely destroyed. Loss, about five hundred thousand dollars.

Auction Sale of Coal—Fenian Brigade offered to Assist the British Officer—Earthquake at San Domingo—Reported Sea Fight.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Twenty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day. The prices were much lower; lump, $5.50@5.62; steamers, $5.62@5.77, grate, $5.30; egg, $5.90@6.00, stove, $5.90@6.05; chesnut, $5.25@5.62.

A Toronto letter says Col. Lowry, of the 47th infantry, has been discovered to be commander-in-chief of the Fenians, and it is even hinted that he has accepted the command of a brigade from the latter.

Advices from San Domingo report the shock of an earthquake, which leveled several houses.

The same report states that some provinces of the interior have sent communications to the President to declare war against Hayti, for outrages committed by the latter on the frontier.

The United States steamer Rhode Island is at Porto Rico.

The rumored fight between two ships of Porto Rico, is doubtless a canard.

Fire.

ST. JOHNSBURG, VT., March 22.—At half past seven o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the tin shop connected with the Pesumpic Railroad repair shops in this place. The fire spread rapidly and proved very destructive, consuming the machine shop, car house, engine house, rail shops and part of the wood house, together with two engines and part of a third, with all the machinery, tools, stock, &c. Nearly all the cars were saved. The loss will reach full $130,000; insurance $35,000. The buildings destroyed were the property of the Pesumpic Railroad.

Declines to Intervene.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Secretary Seward, in reply to a letter from W. H. Knoepfel, of this city, declines to intervene with Great Britain, in the case of Mr. Gonzales, a subject of San Salvador, who lost a quantity of merchandise on board the American bark, Golden Rule, burned by the pirate Alabama. Mr. Seward declines to intervene because Gonzales was not an American citizen, nor located in the United States.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Another Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATH BILL.

Continued Fenian Arrests.

RUMORS CONCERNING STEPHENS.

THE DUCHIES QUESTION.

Case of George N. Sanders.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Royal Mail steamer Australasian, Captain Cook, which sailed from Liverpool at one o'clock P. M. on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived here this morning.

The City of Baltimore reached Liverpool about noon on the 9th. The Scotland arrived at Queenstown at midnight on the 9th. The United States steamer Canandaigua left Kingstown on the 6th of March for the North of Europe.

Shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously adopted resolutions approving of the arrangements made by the directors with the agents of the American Telegraph Company, &c., for laying the cable this year. Upwards of a hundred miles of cable is being manufactured per week, and the last week of June is fixed for the Great Eastern to leave Sheerness. Undiminished confidence is generally expressed in its success.

President Johnson's speech at the Washington meeting is very generally pleased. The *Daily Telegraph* warmly eulogizes it. The *Daily News* gives a very qualified approval, and bitterly denounces Rawcliffe's or [illegible].

In the House of Commons, Parliamentary Oath Bill was read first time, after Disraeli had given notice of amendment, which will make the oath recognize the supremacy of the Queen, and acknowledge allegiance to her successors. The reform question was actively discussed by the papers. Gladstone's announcement on the twelfth is anxiously awaited.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* assumes it certain that the Russell ministry must soon dissolve, whether defeated upon reform or not.

The Herald's Paris letter says the Emperor Napoleon has granted a pardon to George N. Sanders, on the condition that he will not return to France. Sanders is now in Belgium, and will probably go to Italy.

The Paris Bourse is unsettled.

Liverpool, March 11.—*The Very Latest*—The steamer Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th. The City of Limerick, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

London, March 11.—The *Sunday Gazette* reports that Austria has solicited the good offices of France, to effect the settlement of the Duchies question between Austria and Prussia. Clarendon refused.

The *Gazette* says the relations between Vienna and Berlin are strained to a tightly, but it is a long way from a diplomatic conflict to a war.

The first sitting of the Conference on Principalities was held in Paris on the 10th. All Powers who signed the Paris treaty were represented.

The *Invalid Russe* denies all rumors of the concentration of Prussian troops on the Prussian frontier. Not a single regiment quitted their winter quarters. The insurgents in Syria have all surrendered to the Turks.

The United States steamer Canandaigua is at Belfast.

Liverpool, March 10.—Evening.—The politics and news remain unchanged.

Queen Victoria held her first Court yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were present, and were duly presented to the Queen Mrs. Alvord, wife of Judge Alvord, of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Montgomery Kitchie, of New York.

Attempted bankruptcy court yesterday, in London, application was made for the release of Dr. Gardner Sanders, confined for debt. His debts exceed ten thousand pounds sterling. The bankrupt attributes his failure to the losses he sustained through his connection with the Confederate Government for building and running iron plated postal vessels. There was no opposition to his release, and the case was adjourned for notice. The matter was postponed until the 13th.

Madrid dispatch says the Peruvian war is indefinitely suspended, proceeded direct for the Pacific, to take part in the impending struggle between Spain, Chili and Peru.

CLEMENT C. CLAY PAROLED.

Jeff. Davis' Health and Habits.

WILL OF A RICH CUBAN GENTLEMAN.

Passengers Landed at New York.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Fortress Monroe dispatches report that Clement C. Clay has been permitted on his parole to enjoy the liberty of the grounds within the walls of the fortress during the day time.

Jeff. Davis' health continues good, and he keeps up the same habits to which he has been accustomed for the past year. He flatters and praises it assantly with real recklessness. Secretary Seward, under date of March 16th, 1866, thanks Senor Romero for this and other information contributing so largely to his knowledge of the events transpiring with regard to Mexico.

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ANOTEER GREAT OIL FIRE!

20,000 Barrels Oil Consumed.

EIGHTEEN ENGINE HOUSES, DERRICKS AND ENGINES DESTROYED.

Several Persons Fatally Injured.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $150,000.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, PA., March 22.—The greatest fire ever known in Oildorado, excepting that one of Maple Shade, two years ago, has nearly exhausted itself, leaving a horrid and fearful amount of ruins. The conflagration began at the Ocean Well, where two men were engaged in caulking a new tank, which contained oil to the amount of two hundred barrels. One of the staves being forced at the bottom created a vacuum through which the oil ran out, and running down the run it communicated with an engine house, and there caught from the fire in the furnace.

From this point, it rapidly spread to the oil tanks of the Ocean Oil Company, of Philadelphia, the Arctic well and No. 26, Patterson & Dickey, No. 19; thence down the Run to different wells, five in number, belonging to the Breeden & Myers and Breeden and Tennent leases, which were soon enveloped in one huge mass of flames, with no earthly means of checking this fearful tide. It rolled onward down the Run in flames, communicating with everything combustible, and sweeping every object before it. It soon found a channel which carried the burning mass into Bennehoff Run, catching in its way three refineries, some thirty or more buildings, and many wells in progress of drilling. In less than fifteen minutes from the breaking out of the fire, it was emptying itself into Oil Creek, at the mouth of the Run, thus presenting to the view a terrific spectacle. Mr. Culbertson has concluded that he is satisfied with the power now in his hands. The doubts which he formerly entertained are removed. The result will precede by a suspension of all Congressional action.

Mr. Littlejohn's bill in the Albany Assembly to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company authorizes certain gentlemen to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara in this State, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below, upon the same stream, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than five feet deep, and not less than 90 feet wide at the bottom, with 15 feet in depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 46 feet wide, and for that purpose have all the necessary power to take the land, &c., required to accomplish it.

The Scare in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The *Herald's* Toronto special states that the rumor gains strength that ten thousand more men will soon be called out by the government at Montreal. Yesterday 8 policemen fired on some persons, thinking they were Fenians, but nobody was hurt. Although there is not a downright panic here, the feeling is that the Fenian danger is not over. Some demonstration is looked for from across the line before long, and in consequence the volunteering and drilling are uninterrupted. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the forces.

It was stated here yesterday, on the best authority, that the Canadian Government have received offers of one hundred and eighty thousand men for services in the field. Orders have just been given to some of the companies in the country districts to move to the front, and to-day the Stratford volunteers moved off, going as far as Chatham. It is reported in official circles that the Fenians have resolved to make an attempt to enter Rouses Point, and make Isle Aux Noix their base of operations.

The *Herald's* Montreal special states the excitement has almost disappeared there, though a few companies still remain to keep it up. Volunteers show much enthusiasm in all parts of Lower Canada, and a thorough system is being effected. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has organized 1 employees into a defensive corps in all part of Canada. Fully ten thousand troops were here to-day on parade. The expense to the Canadian Government for defense is now about two thousand dollars per day. It is believed that the present force will soon be relieved by new men to be called out.

The Illicit Distillation Business Investigation—The Loan Bill—Niagara Ship Canal.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The investigation of the illicit distillation business still continues at the Astor House. It is stated that in the case of one of the distilleries seized the Government has been defrauded of about $1,000,000.

The *Post's* special, dated Washington, March 22, says: It is believed that the loan bill will pass the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Prominent members of the Committee have held from the first that the Secretary has power under existing statutes to contract the currency, and, it is said this morning that, upon reconsideration, Mr. McCulloch has concluded that he is satisfied with the power now in his hands. The doubts which he formerly entertained are removed. The result will precede by a suspension of all Congressional action.

Mr. Littlejohn's bill in the Albany Assembly to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company authorizes certain gentlemen to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara in this State, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below, upon the same stream, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than five feet deep, and not less than 90 feet wide at the bottom, with 15 feet in depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 46 feet wide, and for that purpose have all the necessary power to take the land, &c., required to accomplish it.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of white and colored citizens of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to guarantee a Republican form of government in the lately rebellious States. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Clark presented the petition of the officers of the Savings Bank, in Manchester, New Hampshire, asking that deposits in said bank be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported without amendment the resolution for printing fifty thousand copies of the special report of the Revenue Commission.

Mr. Hendricks asked if the minority report of the committee had been printed.

Mr. Sherman said it had not.

Mr. Hays, of Chicago, has made a report in favor of taxing United States securities and sealing the national debt, but the had not been printed. It was a very bad report, but it might be well enough to print it.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the resolution was amended so as to include Mr. Hays' report and was then passed.

Mr. Horne, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to transfer the library of the Smithsonian Institute to the library of Congress, and asked for its immediate consideration. At the request of Mr. Sumner, it was laid on the table for the present and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue Act, as to exempt from duty the soldiers of the Union army to peddle without paying the license now required by law. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson called up the resolution introduced yesterday, to grant the use of the Senate Chamber to Mrs. McWelling, a refugee from Texas, for the delivery of a lecture on Tuesday evening; the Senate refused to take it up.

Mr. Conness called up the bill abolishing the Southern Judicial District of the State of California, with Judge Hoffman as District Judge.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill granting certain lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the waters of Lake Michigan in said State.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the letting of contracts for the construction of a vessel of war and steam machinery.

Mr. Trumbull then called up the case of John R. McCarter, elected from the State of Jersey, against whose election certain members of the New Jersey Legislature protested. The report of the Judiciary Committee was read, which is to the effect that the sitting member at the decision of the case is whether an election by a plurality of votes of members of the Legislature in joint meeting assembled in pursuance of a late statute, at that joint meeting itself, is invalid. The contestants insist it is not, because as they say, it was not appointed by the concurrent vote of a joint meeting of the legislature.

The speaker presented the report of the National Academy of Science for the year 1865, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washburne, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report in response to the resolution of February in relation to the business of the Clerk, stating that the Clerk of the Committee was fully occupied in the transactions of the private business of the House, and has employed three clerks during the session. The report adopted the report of the Committee on Military Affairs intimating that that was a matter of the Committee between the Clerk and members, and that inquiry into that subject was unimportant.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege. He had heard several of the reports read, and he denied the right of any Committee to make a report so disrespectful to the House. He would move, therefore, that the report be not received.

Mr. Washburne said that the report followed that reported some time since by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wentworth stated that he was not in the hall when that report was made, or he would have moved not to receive it.

After some further discussion Mr. Washburne withdrew the report.

On motion of Mr. Washburne the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the speaker's table.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the act to authorize the sale of the Marine Hospital and revenue cutters, and, on motion of Mr. Washburne, non-concurred therein.

The Senate amendments to the Naval appropriation bills were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Twenty Senate bills or joint resolutions on the Speaker's table were taken up, read twice and referred to their appropriate Committees.

The Senate bill to authorize telegraphic communication between the United States and the island of Cuba and other West India Islands and the Bahamas, was taken from the Speaker's table and read twice.

Mr. Washburne stated that the Committee on Commerce had had the subject under discussion, and had fully considered it. The point he had insisted upon before the Committee was that there should be a condition in the bill that the Government should have the free use of this telegraph at all times, as well in peace as in war. The friends of the bill would agree to an amendment to that effect. He would appeal to the House to put the bill on its passage.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment by the Surgeon General of a Medical Commission to visit Constantinople, to inquire the best means to prevent the spread the cholera, was referred to the Foreign Committee.

The evening session was dispensed with.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Iowa, for Government aid to the extension in Iowa, of the Iowa branch of the Union and Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Kasson also introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, which was referred to and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Windom of Minnesota, introduced a bill for the benefit of certain half breeds and mixed bloods of the Winnebago tribe, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to consider the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture, to amend the Agricultural College bill of July 2d, 1862.

Mr. Bidwell submitted some remarks in explanation and advocacy of the measure.

After a discussion extending all through the morning hour, the joint resolution was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

The report of the Academy of science for 1865 was ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to authorize the sale of the marine hospitals and revenue cutters. The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were referred.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution for placing hulks and vessels at the disposal of the quarantine commissioners, which limits the operations of the law, was concurred in.

Twenty senate bills and joint resolutions were referred.

Civil Rights Bill Veto—The Assassin Rewards—Freedmen Oppressively Treated—The Finance Bill—Postoffice Extension in Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President is preparing a veto of the Civil Rights bill.

The President has finally approved of the distribution made by the official board of rewards, offered by the government for the capture of President Lincoln's assassins.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, continues to receive accounts of the oppression and ill treatment of freedmen in different parts of the South.

The House Committee of Ways and Means is still engaged in discussing the Finance Bill, without much progress, and have not as yet unanimous conclusion. Secretary McCulloch insists upon the passage of the bill, giving him ample power to act.

The Postmaster General has ordered an extension of the route from San Antonio to Fort Clark, through El Paso, making the entire distance seven hundred miles, over and back. Officers and soldiers of the army in Texas are to be placed in close postal communication with their friends at the military posts in New Mexico, Arizona and the frontier, besides the accommodation furnished with regularity and certainty to the people generally of that State.

The Connecticut Election—Senator Stewart not Endorsed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says: The Connecticut election is assuming a high national and political importance.

General Hawley, the Republican nominee for Governor, is here to ask the President for Administration support for his election.

The Republicans demand the passage of the party shall be made a test for office holders, but the President hesitates to remove unless he has better action on alleged sympathy with his policy.

The alleged in sorsement by the President of Senator Stewart's universal suffrage and amnesty resolution, is unfounded.

Fenian Meeting at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 22.—There was a large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting here last night, the vast centre presiding. An address was made by Judge Anderson, of Irish birth. A large number of names were added to the roll. Irish bonds were freely taken.

Greene, the Malden Murderer.

BOSTON, March 22.—Edward W. Greene, the Malden murderer, has petitioned to the Supreme Court for a Writ of Error on the ground that the court had no power to pass the death sentence without the intervention of a jury.

Sale of Vessels Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamers Thos. Collier, Empress Ely and McClellan, government transports, were withdrawn from the sale at auction, among other vessels, and withdrawn, in consequence of low bids.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A Work Which Should be Encouraged.

A few days ago we referred to a proposition made by Mr. J. R. Newman, to canvass the towns and surrounding districts, for the purpose of getting correct statistics of the value of all kinds of manufactured articles, of farm products, amount of sales of all kinds, and the financial and other operations, in a word to compile a statistical history of the present and prosperous community. We are pleased to learn that the project is meeting with general approval, and that the following names are pledged to assist in the work. The list is already quite large, and represents some one hundred different branches of business. It is expected home during the present week, and we hope to see the list taking anything of the kind, and we hope that no business man will decline, for the sake of this work. We have not the slightest doubt that all will want the book for reference when it is completed, and the publisher may see his way clear to the issue of copies to be issued, every business man should subscribe for it. The work of compilation will require time, labor and patience, but in the hands of Mr. Newman will be successfully and satisfactorily accomplished. He has yet to call on the majority of our business men, and we trust that one and all will encourage him by giving their name and influence.

Serious Row at a Festival.

The colored people of Allegheny, worshipping, in what is known as the Water Street Church have been holding a festival during the week and on Tuesday night a difficulty of a serious character occurred there.

It appears that at about twelve o'clock, on the night stated, a number of colored "roughs," while under the influence of liquor, got into a row, during which, one of them (whose name we suppress until arrested) produced a revolver and shot at a man named John Green, the shot taking effect in the left arm, immediately below the shoulder.

The companions of the party who shot Green, with unmanly audacity, forthwith commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all within their reach, and the consequence was that a man by the name of Kane, received a severe cut on the back of the neck, from what he supposed to be a razor, while a third party, whose name has not reached us, received a severe wound on the head from a "slung shot" or heavy bullet. Green, the party shot, made information before Alderman Morrison yesterday charging his assailant with felonious assault, and the matter will probably be fully investigated to-day.

Moon Township Election.

A "Radical" correspondent sends us the following account of the late election in Moon township:

Messrs. Editors: Permit me, through the columns of your wide-spread and useful journal, to give your many readers a brief account of our late election, which was quite an exciting affair. The copperheads, or to use a synonymous term, the democrats, have had entire control of all the township offices for the last two years, and, as they did they boast of it, but asserted that we had not the power to carry an election. But, alas! now are the mighty fallen! On last Friday, no less than eleven Cops, we are informed by the Union-loving citizens, to "about face," and take their places among the retired. They (the Cops) did their utmost to flank us, and behold the result. Our average majority is twenty, while they have heretofore always carried the spring election. This is significant in more ways than one. It plainly foreshadows what we are going to do at the fall election for Governor, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Kasson also introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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The Business of the Monongahela Valley—Railroad Facilities Demanded.

The Monongahela *Republican* contains an interesting article on the trade of the Valley of the Monongahela, the territory of which embraces at least one half the counties of Greene, Fayette and Washington, and a large share of the counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland, containing one hundred and fifty thousand of population. We quote:

"Our products are agricultural, manufacturing and mining. The products of farming are not being so great as might be supposed owing to the fact that wool growing has to a great extent monopolized the attention and capital of the farmer. In 1865 our Valley shipped from Pittsburgh up the river to feed our population, 2,514 barrels of flour more than was shipped to Pittsburgh, or in other words, we consumed much more than we produced. While, we consumed in the same year we consumed, 19,886 bushels of potatoes more than we produced. While, however, this exhibit shows us that in some respects we are consuming more than we produce, it also shows that our people are engaged in pursuits which require a large consumption of the necessaries of life to more than an ordinary degree.

During the year 1865, the steamboats on the Monongahela Slackwater carried 24,530 through passengers, and 129,2 — way passengers, the total of which was $22,267.84. In 1865 the amount of coal shipped to market was only 4,605,185 bushels, while in 1865 the shipments amounted to 25,570,705 bushels. There were in operation during the year ninety collieries in the valley, and estimating to each mine fifty diggers and boys, the number employed in the coal business was forty-five hundred persons, and dividing the aggregate amount of coal mined by the number of persons employed, it gives as the average amount of each man's labor 5,682 bushels, which

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	2 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 00			
Five times	2 50			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	4 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	20 00	13 00	10 00	6 75
Three months	27 00	18 00	12 00	9 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, in an article on the "Conversion of Children," gives some arguments that are worthy of being reproduced here in a condensed form. The fact that some worthy Christians admire the youthful piety of Samuel, King Josiah and the well taught Timothy, and yet are strangely skeptical in regard to the conversion of their own children, is of common occurrence in religious circles. If it is a truth that a child can love a parent, it can love, and trust, and obey God. These three acts are the very essence of religion. An ordinary child of ten or twelve years can appreciate Christ's mission into this world. The mysteries of Christ's incarnation a man cannot understand better than a child; nor need either of them do it. A child can love Jesus with all the ingenious ardor of its young heart. Just as soon as a boy or girl is old enough to understand right from wrong, they are old enough to do right or wrong. Doing right is religion, doing wrong is sin. Sorrow for wrong doing is contrition. Ceasing to do wrong from right motives is repentance. Asking Christ to forgive wrong is an act of faith. Facts show that the most important years of human life are from five to fifteen years of age. Dr. Spencer tells us that, out of 235 hopeful conversions in his church 138 were under twenty years of age, and only *four* had passed their fiftieth year. Mr. Cuyler says during his ministry he had received nearly one thousand persons into the church on confession of their faith, and of that number not one dozen had out grown their fiftieth year. Don't expect a coverted boy to be a pious man; he is yet only a boy. God's grace does not make a boy a man; it simply makes him a *better boy*. No better answer could be given to the question, "At what age should a child be admitted to the Church?" than by replying "what is the use of having a fold, if the lambs are to be kept out until they can stand the weather?" He closes with these beautiful words "We rejoice to see the Divine Redeemer take his place in a *young heart*—a heart like that new tomb of Joseph of Arimathea which received Christ's wounded body—a place "in which *no other one has ever yet been laid*."

—During the recent revival at Newark, N. J., a man who had been attending Court as a juror, was awakened by the Spirit of God to seek repentance for his sins. He stated that while sitting in the jury box hour after hour, trying those charged with crime, weighing the evidence, listening to the appeals of lawyers, deciding on a verdict, and hearing the sentence pronounced by the judge, the solemn scenes of the judgment came flashing upon his mind. He thought of the hour when he would stand before the bar of God. Immediately after the adjournment of the Court he returned home in great distress of mind, sought forgiveness and was mercifully pardoned of all his sins.

—An association has been founded in Paris with the object of undertaking a new translation of the Holy Scriptures. It is to be the work of competent persons taken from the three great religious communities —Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish. M. Amedee Thierry, Senator, and member of the French Academy, is the President. At the first meeting held last month, the President remarked that it was a source of satisfaction to behold the three great forms of worship assembled to promote the object they all had at heart, and that there was a neutral ground on which they could meet, namely, that of philology and literature.

—A clergyman writes to the *Independent* complaining that there are over seventy vacant pulpits in Connecticut alone, the reason being that there is so great a decline of religious interest that congregations cannot be induced to contribute enough for the support of pastors.

—The second National Council of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States will be opened in Baltimore on the the first Sunday of October. There are at present seven ecclesiastical provinces, embracing forty-eight dioceses.

—Rev. P. M. Hatfield, one of the special contributors to the *Independent*, takes the ground that the Fenian movement is directed against Protestantism and in the interests of the Papal church.

—From the tone of the Baptist papers the union proposed between the Baptists and Disciples is opposed by the great majority of the Baptists.

—The Missionary ship John Wesley has become a total wreck in the Bay of Tonga. Several missionaries and their wives were on board at the time.

—The Swiss government has decided that throughout the whole federation the free exercise of their religion shall be granted to all Christian bodies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S PILLS—Are you sick? Feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some derangement of the digestive organs, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors and set the machinery of life freely move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous action, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. The symptoms reflected, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, Ayer's Pills, audwe know directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so happy in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangement of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of these sorely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsy, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and are purely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other remedies, that it does not subdue the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce cinchonism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists.

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RETROUVEY'S TURKISH

RENOVATING AND RESTORING

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH RENOVATING. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling, and restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in any? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be far the best article of the kind only Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the Bandolenian is known—it is in progress that *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. The extract many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

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Principa Depot for United States and Canadas,

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No. 429 Market street,

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COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, ANNEALED STILL HEADS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS, warehouse, No. 18, FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:1ydAwT

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Short Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:1y

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Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers.

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Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, or feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., No. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Nothing done at short notice. aug2

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,

OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:1ydAwT

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet

of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 78, Boston Post Office. my2:1ydAwF

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;

AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howar Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap9:1y

SEWING MACHINES.

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

For Families and Manufacturers.

After twelve years trial, it has been demonstrated that the LOCK-STITCH is the only stitch suitable of every variety of Sewing.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

THE WHEELER & WILSON

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SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.

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First premium for best Manufacturing Machine Michigan State Fair.

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First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Beach County Fair, Pa.

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First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa., and wherever exhibited.

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40 Machines

SOLD IN TWO DAYS.

Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore are not liable to get out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of Family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken off Patents for prices.

The HEM, FELL, STITCH, BIND, EMBROIDER, QUILT Licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Bachelder.

All of our Machines are warranted five years.

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Licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.'s, and the only Cheap Machine in the United States, having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson or four motion Under-Feed.

We want Agents to sell them. Will pay $50 or $100 per month, or allow large Commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid for when sold. For Circulars, terms, &c., enclose stamp, and address PAGE BROTHERS, GENERAL AGENTS,

At either of our Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Sews with double or single thread.—*Scientific American.* ap28:1m2dAwF

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THE BEST

EFFERVESCING

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In 6 oz. bottles, in the form of POWDER, for sale by all Wholesale Druggists. Prepared by

ARTHUR ROGERS, Chemist, N. Y.

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CHOICE BRANDS,

In quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

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CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,

Manufactured and for sale,

Wholesale or Retail.

JAMES W. WOODWELL,

NOS. 97 & 99 THIRD STREET,

Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and

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JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 403 PENN street, above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, of Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufacturer the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNIE EBERLE.

Benefit of the Soldier, Actor and Gentleman.

MR. J. S. ROONEY,

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28th, 1866,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented

RICHARD III.

EVENING PERFORMANCE to commence with the celebrated Drama, from Dumas' great Novel,

THE THREE GUARDSMEN:

Or, THE QUEEN, CARDINAL & ADVENTURES.

Song, "Father Come Home".....Mr. S. Hanscher.

Dance.....Master Edile.

Sheridan Ride.....Mr. E. A. O'Connell.

Dance.....Louisa Sylvester.

Song and Dance.....Lon. Gardiner.

Comic Song.....Billy Weaver.

Champion Jig.....Tom Malley.

To conclude with the Nautical Drama of the

PIRATE'S LEGACY.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Brilliant success of the Young American Tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear as CHARLES DE MOOR, the ROBBER CHIEF.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, will be performed the celebrated five act Tragedy, entitled the

ROBBERS OF BOHEMIA.

Charles De Moor.....Edwin Adams.

After which the Orchestra will perform the EDWIN FOLKA, composed expressly for and dedicated to Edwin Adams by William Withers, Esq.

To conclude with the Domestic Drama of the

GOLDEN FARMER.

MONDAY, MEN OF THE DAY.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Wonderful Young Comedienne,

LOTTA,

IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL ON LIKE AMERICAN STAGE.

WILL APPEAR ON

Monday Evening, April 30th,

Performance will commence with a FAVORITE FARCE, in which SEETON will appear.

After which the favorite Comedetta of

ANDY BLAKE.

Andy Blake.....Miss Lotta.

During the evening, Banjo Solo, Song and Dance, by Miss LOTTA.

To conclude with the favorite Farce of

Nan, the Good for Nothing.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

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MANAGERESS.....MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON.

This elegant establishment will open for the Opera Season, on

Monday Evening, April 30th,

WITH

LEONARD CROVER'S

GRAND GERMAN

OPERA TROUPE.

The following celebrated Artists will have the honor to appear:

Mad. Johanne Rotter.	Franz Heilmer.
Mad. Bertha Jonassen.	Theodore Hebgiman.
Mlle. Elivira Maddi.	Joseph Hermann.
Mlle. Sophie Dreher.	Joseph Wendt.
Mad. Bever.	Otto Lehman.
Mad. Picinizzi.	Joseph Zinheim.
Mlle. Leonore.	John Arnold.
Mlle. Rosalie.	Wilhelm Forbes.
Mlle. Von Ernheim.	Heinrich Steinecke.
	Albert Rutger.

Assisted by a CHORUS OF 30 PERSONS and an ORCHESTRA OF 25, making the most complete operatic Troupe ever known. The Wardrobe, Properties, &c., will be direct from the Academy of Music, New York, the new and magnificent Scenery by Mr. Landi and assistants. Stage appointments, by Mr. N. C. Garland; Machinery, Chas. Crosby.

During the season the following operas will be given:

Martha.	Faust.	Robert LeDiable
Fra Diavolo.	William Tell.	Night in Grenada
Stradella.	Les Huguenots.	Der Freischutz.
Don Giovanni.	Barber of Seville.	Merry Wives.
	Magic Flute.	

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes.....$12 each.

Secured seats in Parquet's and Dress Circle.....$1 00

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle.....1 00

Family Circle.....50

Gallery.....25

A separate box for colored persons will be nearly ready in the Gallery. Entrance by Seventh street, Liberty street and Strawberry alley, entrance to exclusive, on Strawberry alley.

Seats can be secured at C. C. MELLOR'S Music store, or H. KLEBER & BRO.'S, Wood street.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON. ap24:1td

NEW CLASSES ARE FORMING

AT

PROF. COWPER'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street. Days of Tuition, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies, Masters and Misses, three (3) P. M. Gentlemen's class, eight (8) P. M. Private Hall to rent when disengaged by classes. Apply to PROF. COWPER, at the Hall. mh22:2tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT,

WILKINS Hall.

This large enough, and not too large by far to be so is central in location, and moderate in price.

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, near Smithfield is best adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Balls, &c., and Select Parties will find that the floor is nearly waxed, and is the best and cleanest dancing floor in the city. Terms reasonable. Apply to

PROF. COWPER, at the Hall.

ap18:1tf

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

LADIES', GENTS'

AND

CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

BALMORALS,

Slippers, &c.,

AT

McCLELLAND'S

AUCTION EMPORIUM

Nos. 55 and 57

Fifth Street,

PRIVATE SALES DAY AND EVENING. ap24

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Ladies', Gent's, Misses', and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S,

61 Market Street.

ap13

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES ROBB,

No. 89 Market Street, near 5th

Second large purchase of BOOTS AND SHOES this Spring. We keep on hand a full assortment of every variety of Boots and Shoes, selected with the utmost care for this market. We invite special attention to our stock, as we believe it to be the best in the city, which we will sell at the lowest prices. Please call at No. 89 Market street. Having had over thirty years experience in the business, you cannot fail to be suited. Remember the place, No. 89 Market street. (ap16) JAMES ROBB.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. W. CARNAHAN & CO.,

No. 88 Market Street,

Have now on hand an extensive assortment of LADIES', MISSES', BOY'S and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,

&c., &c., &c.,

Which they can and do sell as cheap as any other house in the city.

Call and examine, at No. 88 Market street. ap21

$9,00 WHO CAN $9,00

BEAT THIS.

For TWO WEEKS ONLY, I am selling a GOOD FRENCH CALF SKIN BOOT for the small sum of NINE DOLLARS, at No. 36 Market street.

ap12:2wd DANIEL RHEA, JR.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL

DRAUGHTING OFFICE

And Patent Agency

No. 12 St. St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge

se5:1m E. P. GAUSSERES Civil Engineer

FOR SALE---FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM of 25 acres, situate in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., 10 miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad. The improvements are a new two-story frame double parlor, side hall house, with kitchen attached, a large new barn, a Bank Barn, two tenant houses and other out-buildings, a garden of excellent soil containing the choicest kind of fruits, planted with all kinds of shrubbery and vines, the result of years labor; about 7 or 8 acres more of good cultivated land, and the balance of the whole farm is good. The very best of fencing, a beautiful grove in front, planted with shrubbery and trees. For a country residence, it is not surpassed, and for a profitable investment, there is no question.

Also, the best Farm in Elizabeth township, containing about 90 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, immediately below Lock and Dam No. 3, on which is erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling House, one log and one Frame Bank Barn, corn-crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work shop, &c. About 30 acres of the above is first quality river bottom; the balance being limestone land, and underlaid with coal, and about 20 acres of limestone. There are two orchards of apple trees, in good bearing condition; peach, pear, plum trees and grape vines, &c. The land is well adapted for gardening purposes, being a short distance from the thriving borough of Elizabeth, creating a market at home for all the products. This property will be sold cheap and on good terms.

Also, a Farm of 117 acres, situate in Fallowfield township, Washington county, Pa., about 12 miles from the town of Beatley-ville. The improvements are, first, a two story frame house with five rooms; second, a two-and-a-half story brick log house; third, a No. 1 new barn, 60 by 40 feet; a good spring house, three large orchards of different fruit, apple, peach, pear, &c., with grape vines, &c. 80 acres cleared; the remainder in good timber. The land is level and of the very best quality, and will be sold at a reduced price for cash.

Also, a Farm of about 120 acres, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. The improvements are a newed log house, with kitchen attached, a log barn and a tenant house, a good apple orchard, peaches and cherries; about 80 acres cleared, the remainder in the very best white oak timber. The land is good, and the location a very healthy one. This property I will sell very cheap. Possession immediately.

Also, at gold prices, a Farm of about 143 acres in Fallowfield township, Washington Co., Pa., about one mile west of Lock No. 4, on the Monongahela river. The improvements are a two story log and frame house, a frame barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings; fencing generally good; a young orchard of apples and other fruit trees; 110 acres of coal of the best quality, and a vein of the best limestone; convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c. This property I am authorized to sell very cheap.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wagon shed, hog-pen and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees, and the land is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold low.

Also, a Farm of about 230 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame Barn, with sheds, corn-cribs, &c.; about a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 246 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large Log Houses, one of which is the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing all new. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a new Bank Barn, young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,

apl3 No. 164 Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

Six Acres of Woodland

IN RESERVE TP.

LOTS ON CENTRE AVENUE,

Soho St. and Penna. Avenue,

ENQUIRE OF

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ap18 Attorneys at Law, 88 Grant street.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME

FOR SALE, situate 2½ miles from the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of Sewickley valley and river. The property comprises about 8 acres of ground, highly cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening, is studded with shrubbery, and a great variety of the choicest fruits and vines in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water, and about one acre in wood. The improvements consist in part of a neat Brick Cottage with 7 rooms and wash-house, a large and shadow orchard, an ice house, &c., &c., and also a fine large cistern and splendid pump are within a few feet of the kitchen door, and all is under excellent fence. For particulars, price, terms, &c., enquire of B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE.

POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL 1ST.

A Delightful Residence in M'Clure Tp.

The Lot is in the highest state of cultivation. Two good Springs on the premises.

For terms, enquire of

JAMES T. SAMPLE,

Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent,

mh21 No. 83 Federal street, Allegheny

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY

FOR SALE on the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, about eighty Acres of COAL, without the further right to mine the above.

Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 140 acres and 125 acres

For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

(Opposite the Cathedral.)

No. 18 Grant street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains a very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF LOTS

FOR SALE IN THE NINTH WARD—Bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Ivanore and Liberty streets; thence along Liberty street 300 feet to the corner of Locust street; thence along said street 100 feet to Spring alley, opposite the Outer Depot Wards. The above is well suited to erect a large manufacturing establishment or to subdivide into suitable building lots, having the advantage of four R. Rs. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth st

ap20

VALUABLE FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—Contains 300 acres, 8 of which are under cultivation, 6 acres fine Pine, balance White Oak; a large Mansion, good Saw Mill in complete order, capable of turning off 5,000 feet per day; two Tenant Houses, Barn, good Orchard; underlaid with Coal and Ore; situated in the Township of Indiana County, 5 miles from Nesbett Station. Will be offered cheap and on easy terms. Apply to E. McLAIN & CO.,

ap11 No. 122 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—A large and well finished Mansion House of 12 rooms, with halls, highly finished; all of walnut, with marble and grait trimmings, in fine order. Fa. Avenue, this side of Soho Run, overlooking the Monongahela river. Possession can be had at short notice. Will be sold on easy terms, by

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

ap23 81 Market street.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE

STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 9 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes offered for sale. Possession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ja16:1f B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE of parlor, dining room, kitchen, four chambers, bath room, cellar, with 3 feet front on Knoll street, by 120 deep to a street; shade and fruit trees, grape vines, &c., pleasantly situate in the Third Ward, Allegheny.

ap26 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.

PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR

SALE.—A three story BRICK DWELLING, No. 101 Penn street, containing 12 rooms, with all the modern appliances for convenience and comfort. Early possession given. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

ap26 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE, consisting of a lot of Ground having a front on Stevenson street of 50 feet, and extends back 230 feet, on which are erected two Frame Dwellings, which now rent for $400 per year. Price is a safe investment of 10 per cent.

ap24 B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal,

situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, on the premises. Ja20:1tf

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick

Dwelling of 7 rooms, hall, and vestibule, three years build, with lot 25 by 130 feet, situate on Ewalt street, Lawrenceville, all in excellent order. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

mh9 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

CHEAP BUILDING LOT FOR

SALE in the Seventh Ward, having a front on Dinwiddie street of 35 feet, and extends back along the line of Reed street 100 feet; well situated for a large manufacturing site. Will sell at a bargain on easy terms. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

A LARGE DWELLING TO RENT,

with 12 rooms, situated very convenient to business; would make a first-class Boarding House. The furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to

ap24 B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—500 acres of heavy

Timber Land in Snyder township, Jefferson county, which we offer at the low price of $4 per acre. B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

EASTERN MANUFACTURES

WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR, for corporations and manufacturing concerns—capable of controlling WITH THE UTMOST ACCURACY the motions of a watchman or patrolman. Manufactured by J. E. BUERK, 47 Congress st, Boston. Send for Circular. mh29:2awtwd

MACHINERY, &c.—H. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Newburyport, Mass., Manufacturers of Patent Automatic Stop Motions for Steam Engines; Patent Belt-off Motions for Looms; Patent Carriage Top Props, State and Territorial Rights in the above Patents for sale. mh29:2awtwd

SHOULDER BRACES, SUSPENDERS, &c.—UPTON & BLAKE, Manufacturers of Upton's Patent Shoulder Braces and Eagle Suspenders, 5 John street, Lowell, Mass. Orders solicited. A. W. UPTON.

mh29:2awtwd E. G. BLAKE.

BOSTON CORSET SKIRT CO.,

Manufacturers and sole proprietors of the Patent Corset Skirt, which combines economy, comfort and health, 479 Court street, Boston. Hoop skirts of every style and variety. Also, Corsets, and Mrs. Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter. mh29:2awtwd

REEDS AND HARNESSES.—J. A.

ROWDEY & SON, Reed and Harness Manufacturers, Providence, R. I. Manufacturers' supplies constantly on hand. mh29:6awtwd

PLUMBERS, &c.

WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS,

HYDRANTS,

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS SINKS, WATER CLOSETS

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS;

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe; Hoods Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings, Nozzles and Fixtures, of all descriptions kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER

NEXT TO POST OFFICE

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to. jal:eod1ma ownin

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Lead Pipe.

Have constantly on hand and made to order,

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Warehouse, No. 167 Smithfield Street,

ap20

T. J. EWENS.....WM. LONDON.

PLUMBING, GAS AND

STEAM FITTING,

HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS.

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPES, SINKS, BASINS,

WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS,

EWENS & CO.

(Successors to Addy & Ewens.)

ja31:1ydeod No. 165 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. J. EWENS.....WM. LONDON.

STEAM FITTING,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.

IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

**EWENS & C

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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.

COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON, City.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin Tp.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GEORGE T. McKEE, North Fayette Tp
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE City.

COL. FORNEY—THE COMMERCIAL.

In an article reviewing Col. FORNEY'S Lebanon speech, and particularly the announcement of himself as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, the *Commercial* says:

"Mr. Forney might have taken fewer words to say that he was for immediate and unconditional negro suffrage, as 'the only remedy' for our national disorders, and that on this he rested his claims to the Senatorship. All else there is in the quotation is poor fustian. Herein Mr. Forney cuts himself loose from the Union-Republican party, in whose creed is nothing of this sort. Every attempt to insert into it the idea of negro suffrage has failed. It was pronounced against by the plan of Congress, backed by the able report of Mr. Fessenden; whenever and wherever, among Union-Republicans, it has been proposed, it has either been promptly rejected or suffered to die out among a host of other impracticabilities to which the problem of reconstruction has given birth. But this rejected plank has been picked up by Mr. Forney. If by declaring himself a 'radical,' he expects to rally upon his side upon it all or any considerable proportion of those to whom, in common parlance, the term 'radical' is applied, we think he will find himself greatly mistaken."

Four points are here raised which a feeling of decent shame on the part of our contemporary ought to have restrained.

1. The accusation that Col. FORNEY "cut himself loose from the Union Republican party" by advocating doctrines and measures that are not contained in its formularies or platforms. For six months past the *Commercial* has made war, in every conceivable form, upon the doctrines of the party—(a) as defined by its representatives in Congress; (b) as defined by its representatives in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth; (c) as promulgated by the State Convention; (d) as affirmed by the Convention of Allegheny county; and (e) as enunciated by the City Conventions of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It labored industriously so to demoralize the Republican party as to make the organization of a third party practicable, with a view to such ultimate co-operation, if not amalgamation, with the Democrats as should lead to the overthrow of the Republicans and the repudiation of their principles. Failing in this mischievous undertaking—getting no more following than just enough to make the movement contemptible—it now has the impudence to set itself up as a censor upon the conduct of an eminent gentleman who has not faltered in his allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, but has made himself most conspicuous by an able and consistent—if sometimes, exacerbating—advocacy of them.

2. The *Commercial* has the hardihood to impeach Col. FORNEY'S fidelity to the party, because he looks upon negro suffrage as one of the elements of a permanent and beneficial reconstruction of the Union. How many weeks ago since our cotemporary was the most zealous and indefatigable advocate of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania? It went for it in every possible shape, and in some shapes that were not possible. It was for military service as a basis of negro voting; for intelligence and for property and for simple humanity. It was for any basis it could obtain, or for all combined in one. It wanted the Federal Constitution amended without delay, so as to authorize black suffrage throughout the whole country, and, failing that, insisted the Constitution of Pennsylvania should be amended immediately—though by its terms it could not be—in order that black suffrage might be inaugurated here. Why has not Col. FORNEY a right to an "impracticability" as well as the *Commercial*? Why is not the Colonel at liberty to indulge in one "impracticability" so long as the *Commercial* never indulges in any thing else?

3. It is not true that the republican party has declared against black suffrage. The utmost that can be truthfully said is it has not declared for it. Many republicans, and among them not a few who are eminent for discernment, experience, talent, and virtue, are in favor of allowing black men to vote on the same terms as white ones.

4. We are not disposed to allow a procrustean standard of orthodoxy to be erected in the republican party, and least of all by such heretics as the *Commercial*. Prudes lay their virtue open to suspicion by their squeamishness. We believe in freedom of thought and utterance. Claiming a large measure of liberty for ourselves, we concede an equal measure to all others. In this liberty, we do not include license to corrupt and betray. We do not believe in Cowanism, which mainly consists in making pretensions to be a republican in order to attend the Senate caucusses of that party in the capacity of a spy, and steadily talking and voting with and for rebels and copperheads. We accept Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS as a true republican, though we do not always concur in his ideas and schemes. Whenever we have dissented from him, or from others of the party leaders, we have not hesitated to say so, and expect to follow on to the end in that manner. Born of Free Discussion, the republican party cannot live without it. Differences of opinion are begotten by mental agitation. Identity of ideas, and in the statement of them, are produced by the inquisitorial process, and in the Dead Sea of constrained uniformity intellectual and moral life expires.

It now turns out that the Memphis defalcation runs to $700,000. It seems to common people that the Government has a strange way of trusting vast sums without security, and then not calling for settlement till too late.

In the House of Representatives the new Tariff Bill is the special order for to-day. The rate of protection afforded by the bill is as high, on the average, as the friends of home industry care to obtain.

In a recent speech President JOHNSON said:

"I repeat, I am for the Union; I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the councils of the nation all their representatives *who are unobjectionable and unquestionably loyal*. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government *and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal*. A man cannot take that oath in good faith unless he is loyal."

The Democratic journals appear to be charmed with this statement of doctrine, holding it to be entirely sound. We do not believe at all in the assertion that the "man who swears to support the Constitution must necessarily be loyal." DAVIS, STEPHENS, LEE, FLOYD, BRECKINRIDGE, and that whole set, took oath upon oath to support the Constitution, even while they were plotting to overthrow the Government. They are ready to take the oath again. In that readiness President JOHNSON finds evidence of renewed loyalty. We don't. He would let them take the oath, and come in, and go to plotting again. We wouldn't. And this explains why he is opposed to the new Constitutional Amendment, while we are in favor of it. He believes notorious and life-long perjurers can be safely trusted, if they will only swear again. We do not so believe. Having found that oaths do not bind these men, we see no use in swearing them; but much use in requiring them "to take back seats."

GENERAL NEWS.

—A. T. Stewart's income last year was $4,780,000.

—A rabid dog was shot in Cleveland a day or two since.

—New potatoes are selling for four dollars per bushel in Cleveland. Very scarce at that.

—Mrs. Leigon died suddenly from the effects of drinking ice water, last week, in Cleveland.

—W. B. Bradbury, of musical fame, is dangerously ill from pulmonary affection, at Montclair, N. J.

—There were 274 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 369 during the corresponding period last year.

—George L. Carleton, late special agent of the Government at Memphis, is a defaulter to the amount of $750,000.

—Mrs. Harriet Beddell was fatally scalded in Brooklyn by upsetting a tea kettle of boiling water from a stove.

—John Craig, aged twenty-two years, was killed in Philadelphia a day or two since by a kick from a stubborn mule.

—On Sunday last, in attempting to arrest a crowd of rioters, in Philadelphia, the police shot three men, one of whom has since died.

—Count Montalembert is dangerously ill from an internal tumor, and his condition is such as to excite the keenest apprehensions of his friends.

—Anna Dickinson spends the summer at Rye Beach. Last season she traveled nineteen thousand miles and delivered one hundred and ninety-three lectures.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says that the United States Government is the most "hateful tyranny imaginable." If such were the case would the *Examiner dare* use those words?

—Frank Ferris, who killed his wife, and Bernard Friery, the murderer of Harry Lazarus, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Barnard, at New York, to be hanged on the 17th of August.

—There is a serious stagnation in the steam coasting trade of New York, and many splendid and thoroughly appointed steamers are idle at the docks of various ports from Baltimore to Portland.

—Miss Maria E. Naile, a native of North Carolina, is on exhibition at Richmond, as "the smallest woman in the world." She is 21 years old, weighs but 17 pounds, and is well proportioned and handsome.

—A New Bedford lad ran away from school, went as far as Virginia, sold a horse, was convicted on the testimony of a negro, sentenced to be hung, and pardoned by Governor Pierpont. An eventful history for the young truant.

—Jacob Kock, of Keokuh, Iowa, loaded a toy cannon with powder and used an ordinary marble for a bullet. He placed the muzzle to his mouth and with a match touched off the piece. His brains were scattered in all directions.

—Jeff. Davis' friends have not yet abandoned his case. Governor Pratt, of Maryland, had an interview with the President in regard to the matter. Charles O'Conor states that Davis' health is quite feeble and insists on his being paroled.

—A foul murder was committed at Edinburg, Indiana, on the 22d. A young man named Philip Ditman, in a fit of jealousy, shot five times with a revolver and then set fire to the clothes of a young lady named Martha Bennett. The fiend is in jail.

—It is complained that at a late fireman's celebration at Houston, Texas, disloyal demonstrations were made. The South was represented by a young lady in chains, confederate airs and no national ones were played, and no national flags displayed.

—The wife of a German residing at West Hoboken, N. J., arose in the night and went to the window for something. Her husband awoke just at that moment, and mistaking her for a burglar, fired two shots from his revolver, both of which took effect, and she died in a short time.

—The statue of Hon. Edward Everett has been completed in clay by Mr. STORY, and will be ready for cast in bronze at Munich, next. It is to be cast in bronze at Munich, but should the impending war prove of long continuance, the arrangements now made may possibly be interfered with.

—Zachariah Johnson, a citizen of Marysville, Mo., was seized, boxed up, and driven off in a covered wagon by two ruffians. He escaped by cutting his way through the bottom of the box and wagon with a pocket knife. He can attribute no motive for the singular conduct of his captors.

—In England, Mr. John Stuart Mill has presented in the House of Commons a petition in favor of the extension of the suffrage to female resident householders. It was signed, he showed, by eleven hundred and fifty ladies belonging to the upper and middle classes, and all of them gave their addresses.

—The Syracuse *Standard* says that as a horse belonging to a cartman was running away, a dog, belonging to the same owner, sprang upon the cart, caught the lines in his teeth, then fell back upon the pavement and held tight, dragging along until the horse was stopped and the owner came up and took possession.

—Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., is well under way. It will be remembered that Ezra Cornell gave $500,000 for founding this University, and the State has also made grants of land which are likely to prove valuable. The hope is expressed that this institution will eventually have an endowment of the value of $3,000,000.

—Colyer, one of the participants in the recent brutal prize fight near Washington, has antecedents which ought to keep him in better business. He fought gallantly for the Union during the war of the rebellion, and was the second soldier who entered Fort Harrison. For his many acts of bravery he was promoted to a captaincy.

—Several days ago, while the workmen were excavating a lot near the market, in Norfolk, they exhumed the bones of three human beings; which, from all appearance, had been interred centuries ago, and were probably the remains of the first denizens of the country, whose race has long since become extinct. The discovery created quite an excitement.

—A youth, an apprentice to John Ascough, blacksmith in Philadelphia, died recently of hydrophobia. About three weeks ago a cat entered the shop, and the boy was ordered to turn it out. He took the animal in his hands and was bitten by it. Next morning he was taken with spasms and suffered in great agony until morning when he died.

—A lady in Concordia, Illinois, was very sick a few days ago, and her physician decided that squirrel soup was necessary for her. A request was at once sent to all the men in town to shoot a squirrel for her, but there was not a man in town willing to do this simple act for an invalid. A country girl who happened to be in the neighborhood heard of it, shouldered a rifle, and returned in about half an hour with four squirrels, each shot through the head.

Agassiz and his Discoveries.

In the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Professor Agassiz throws down the gauntlet of defiance to the opponents of his glacial theory. In the first of a series of papers on the "Physical History of the Valley of the Amazons," he gives us the first account yet received direct from himself of the remarkable discoveries which have attended his explorations in Brazil, and announces his position in these positive terms:

"I am prepared to find that the statement of a new phase of the glacial period will awaken among my scientific colleagues an opposition even more violent than that by which the first announcement of my views on this subject was met. I am, however, willing to bide my time; feeling sure that, as the theory of the ancient extension of glaciers in Europe has gradually come to be accepted by geologists, so will the existence of like phenomena, both in North and South America, during the same epoch be recognized sooner or later as part of a great series of physical events extending over the whole globe. Indeed, when the ice period is fully understood, it will be seen that the absurdity lies in supposing that climatic conditions so intense could be limited to a small portion of the world's surface. If the geological winter existed at all, it must have been cosmic, and it is quite as rational to look for its traces in the western as in the eastern hemisphere, to the south of the equator as to the north of it."

Agassiz adds that he went to South America with the expectation of finding in the tropical regions new evidences of a bygone glacial period, and to show that this expectation was not unfounded he begins a detailed narrative of his observations. During the whole of his journey he has found corroborative proofs, and these discoveries will give a greater value to the results of his expedition even than the extraordinary additions he has made to our knowledge of the genera and species of the animal world.

Marriage of the Princess Mary.

The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge to Prince Teck took place on the 12th inst., at Kew, in presence of the Queen and of almost every other member of the Royal family. Her Majesty, who appeared to take the greatest interest in the proceedings, was attired in deep mourning. The church was crowded with ladies of the *haute monde*, the representatives of the noblest families, and many personages of world-wide celebrity. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester. Her Royal Highness will not lose the name by which she is endeared to the people of England, but will still be called the Princes Mary. After a most superb *dejeuner* the happy pair took their departure for Ashridge Park, near Berkhamstead, the seat of Earl Brownlow, the fair bride being nearly smothered with a crowd of white slippers thrown after the carriage for luck. Great festivities out of doors marked the popularity of Her Royal Highness at Kew, and a grand display of fireworks in the evening brought the rejoicings to a brilliant close.

WANT SUPPLIED.—London Ale, BOTTLED ALES, LONDON PORTER, BROWN STOUT.—To get genuine Imported LONDON ALE, PORTER or BROWN STOUT has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are few tonics more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' LONDON STOUT, Bass &, Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE, Campbell's SCOTCH ALE, etc., just received at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a most complete stock of the finest LIQUORS for medicinal purposes. je28:1TS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

SILVER GLOSS STARCH—100 boxes Kingsford's Silver Gloss Starch, put up for family. In paper and wood boxes, just received and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW.

SPICED SALMON—Just received from Boston, a supply of new spiced salmon, put up in four pound tin cans, and for sale as the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner of Liberty and Hand street. je28

FOUND—At Woods Run, at the Superior Blast Furnace, an **OIL FLAT,** about fifty feet long by twelve broad, has no name on. The owner can have the same by calling on CHARLES WAGNER, at the Superior Blast Furnace, and paying charges. je28:6T

STRAY COW—Was found tres-passing on the premises of the subscriber, living in Scott township, about the 9th inst., a DARK RED or CREAM COLORED COW, with some white spots, long horns, and giving milk. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. WM. ESPY. je28:6t*

TO RENT, A LARGE AIRY FRONT ROOM, on THIRD STREET, within four minutes walk of the Post Office, in a private family. For further particulars, enquire at this office. je28:1t

FOR SALE, 1 Bread heavy Draught Horses, 1 pair Bay Carriage Horses, 1 pair Dapple Grey Horses, 2 single Driving Horses. Enquire of ROBT. SIMPSON, Penn Mills Station, Corner of Rebecca and Sebo streets, Allegheny. je28:6t2

KENNEDY LOTHROP, Produce AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, 11 and 13 Federal street, Allegheny City. 3,000 bushels prime White Ohio Oats; 2,500 bushels Iowa Oats; 500 bushels Yellow Ear Corn; 600 bushels Yellow Shelled Corn, 2 cars fine Middlings, 2 cars 24 Middlings. je28:6t3 KENNEDY LOTHROP.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, June 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all delinquent Stockholders that unless the assessment of Ten Per Cent. on the original working capital (as agreed on at a meeting of Stockholders on 9 June 26d, 1866, for which the reserve stock will be issued), shall be paid in full within five days from this date, so much of the stock of the said delinquents as will be required to pay said assessment and necessary expenses attending the sale, as provided by law, will at that time be sold.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. L. MARSHALL, Treasurer. je27:6t3

REMOVAL OF THE HORSE MARKET, In Allegheny City, from the ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Federal street, to the WM. PENN HOUSE, corner of Pasture Lane and Jackson street.

The OPENING SALE to commence on FRIDAY, June 29th, and to continue EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY. P. McNAMEE, Auctioneer. je27:3t29

GYMNASTICS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL GYMNAS-TIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the pupils of EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE, will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, in NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, (entrance on Fourth St.) Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 35 cents. je26:3t57

BRIDGE ELECTION.—The Stock-holders of the PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, (at Hand street,) are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, (NORTH END,) on MONDAY, July 2d, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. FRANK BISSELL, Treasurer. je25:e7

CAUTION.—All persons are cau-tioned against receiving or paying check No. 189, on Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, value $304.40, dated June 9, 1866, in favor of JAMES FUNK, said check not having been received by the party to whom it was mailed.

H. PEMBERTON, Superintendent Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. NATRONA, June 22, 1866. je26:e2

BREWERY FOR SALE.—A new Brick Steam Brewery, 50 barrels capacity, fitted up in the most modern style, with excellent cellar and drainage, and supplied with water from the city water works; is situated on one of the most public thoroughfares and best business locations in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, with ample room on same lot to erect a Malt House. For particulars, apply to T. COLLINGS, 49 Hurd st., Cleveland, W. S., Ohio.

PROF. BONSELL,

Teacher of Guitar Music,

Can be seen daily at HOFFMAN & HOENE'S, No. 53 Fifth street, from 10 to 12 A. M., or at C. C. MELLOR'S, No. 81 Wood street, from 2 to 3 P. M. je26:e16

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election for Officers of the **Birmingham & Pittsburgh Bridge Co.** Will be held at the office, south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. je21:d7S A. B. STEVENSON, Clerk.

JAMES M. BALPH,

ARCHITECT,

Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of Buildings, and superintends their erection, on reasonable terms.

Office on ANDERSON STREET, between Pacock and Robinson streets, ALLEGHENY. je20:d72

GUM SPITTOONS, also Gum Bed Pans, Hospital Sheetings, Cushions, Pillows, Blankets, and a great variety of Gum Shoes and Leggings of the best quality, and warranted waterproof, for sale wholesale and retail, by J. & H. PHILLIPS, 26 and 28 St. Clair street. y27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 28th, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be re-ceived at this office until THURSDAY, July 5th, for Grading the Second and Third Ward Squares, of the Allegheny Diamond; the surplus earth to be placed on the wharf. R. E. PEARSON, City Controller. je28

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 26th, 1866.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the assessments for the grading and paving of High, Ross and Logan streets and Beech alley have been made, and can be seen at this office until the 7TH DAY OF JULY, 1866, after which time they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection. CHARLES REICHSPFARR, Recording Regulator. je26:e6d9

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 26th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the viewers appointed by Councils to appraise the damages and make assessments in the changing of grade of High street, have made said appraisements and assessments, and their report can be seen at this office until JULY 10TH, 1866, at which time they will meet at this office at 10 A. M., and all complaints and evidence will be received.

CHARLES REICHSPFARR, Recording Regulator. je26:e6d9

KNABE GRAND PIANO—The sub-scriber has just received from Wm. Knabe & Co. a superb ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE FULL GRAND PIANO, with solid Rosewood Mouldings, elegantly carved case, legs and pedal, three strings to each note. This instrument possesses all the improvements peculiar to the Messrs. Knabe, and is unquestionably the finest Piano ever brought to this city. The attention of the public is especially directed to the above instrument. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for Knabe & Co.'s Grand, Upright and Square Piano Fortes. je28

LANDSCAPES.

City and Suburban Views,

PRIVATE DWELLINGS, WITH FAMILY GROUPS,

TAKEN AT ANY POINT, BY

PURVIANCE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair Street.

Pittsburgh. je28:1w

DAY, McABOY & SPANG,

PROPRIETORS OF

IRON CITY HAME WORKS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 45 Wood and 102 and 104 Third St,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Saddlery Hardware and Trimming,

And Manufacturers of all varieties of

Superior Wood and Iron Hames,

Wrought Post Bits, Ring Bits, Snaffles, Brandoons, Wheel Bits, Mullen Bits, &c., &c. Keep always on hand a full and complete assortment of goods in their line, all of which they offer at as fair prices, and on as good terms as are offered by any house in the trade EAST OR WEST. my24:1y31

J. D. RAMALEY,

336 Liberty Street,

DEALER IN

FINE CLOTHING,

OF

NEW YORK MANUFACTURE,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail

Agent for GEO. GRANT'S PRIZE MEDAL and MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

Remember the NEW IRON FRONT, opposite Wayne street. je27:e2d2-TTS

GENERAL PARTNERS: REUBEN MILLER, GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNERS: SAMUEL M. KIER, SAMUEL DUFF.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL,

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FINE TOOL AND DIE STEEL.

Office, 38 Wood Street,

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING, Pittsburgh, June 18th, 1866. je18:d49

STEPHEN M. OTT,

GENERAL

Dye Sinker, Seal & Medal Engraver,

STENCIL, BRAND AND STEEL LETTER CUTTER,

SUPERIOR SEAL PRESSES,

Canceling Stamps & Visiting Cards.

ALSO, PLATES FOR MARKING CLOTHING

93 Wood St., Cor. Diamond Alley,

(ABOVE DAVIS' BOOK STORE,)

PITTSBURGH. je26:1

ALLEGHENY DISPENSARY.

THIS INSTITUTION has been or-ganized by the regular, practising physicians of Allegheny City, under whose charge Medical Treatment will be gratuitously extended to the poor. Their ROOMS AT CITY HALL, will be opened on

Monday Next, June 25th,

After which date some one or more of the physicians in charge will be daily in attendance, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M., for the purpose of prescribing for such indigent persons as may desire their professional services. je23:d95

WM. HERLEHY.....R. JOHNSON.

HERLEHY & JOHNSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Fifth Street Extension,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders by mail executed satisfactorily and promptly attended to.

A full line of Bath Tubs, Pumps, Basins, Water Closets, Sinks, Chandeliers, Pendants, and Gas Shades, for sale at the most reasonable prices.

Orders from country patrons by mail promptly attended to.

Gum Hose of every description. je22:d98

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership heretofore existing between HENRY HARTMASTER and HENRY MARTIN, doing business under the firm and style of HARTMASTER & MARTIN, was dissolved on TUESDAY, June 20th inst., by mutual consent.

HENRY HARTMASTER will settle up all the accounts, pay all debts of the firm, and collect all the assets.

HENRY HARTMASTER. HENRY MARTIN. je26:e11

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, June 22d, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until JULY 2D, inclusive, for erecting a NEW WOODEN STRUCTURE at the Bridge across the North Branch of Robinson's Run, on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Noblestown, in North Fayette Township.

Particulars will be furnished on application.

By direction of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller. je23:d97:d1&wT

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

PENNSYLVANIA

IRON WORKS,

Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. je16:d86

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with parlor, dining room, kitchen and six feet hall on first floor; four bed chambers on the second floor. Wash house, oven and hydrant at kitchen door. Lot is 25 by 75 feet.

Enquire on the premises, 46 LIBERTY STREET, Allegheny. je27:e36

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

GUNSMITH AND DEALER IN HARDWARE.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. je23:d98

CEMENT—300 bbls. of best qual-ities for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership and Removal.

MAHAFFEY & NEELEY, No. 25 ST. CLAIR STREET, have dissolved partnership in the Boot and Shoe business, and

W. G. MAHAFFEY

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 87 Market Street,

And has increased his stock to an immense assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which comprises every article in the line, from the coarsest to the finest, either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear. He will also continue to manufacture to order *LADIES' SHOES*, of every description, from any cloth *SLIPPERS*, either *GENT'S OR LADIES' BOOTS*, of *GENT'S FIRST CLASS CALF BOOTS*, lower than those of *first class* establishments in the city. His own manufacture of *LADIES' LASTING GAITERS*, a superior article, always on hand. Likewise *GENT'S FIRST CLASS KIP BOOTS*, fit up to fit the feet, and comfortable fit for persons having corns or bunions on their feet. Replacing a lump on the last for every lump on the foot. je28:e40

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 25th, 1866.

PROPOSALS for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the following Streets and Alleys will be received at this office, until MONDAY, July 9th, 1866, at 6 o'clock, P. M.:

SPRUCE ALLEY, from Smith to Taylor streets, in the Ninth Ward;

WATSON STREET, from Boyd to Chestnut streets, in the Eighth Ward;

ANNE STREET and BEECH ALLEY, from Magee to Stevenson streets, in the Eighth Ward;

DEARTH STREET, from Elm to Fulton streets, in the Sixth Ward;

LOGAN STREET, from Wylie to Webster streets, in the Sixth Ward;

FRANKLIN STREET, from Washington to Fulton streets, in the Sixth Ward;

BEDFORD STREET, from Washington to Fulton streets, in the Sixth Ward;

GIBSON STREET, from Magee to Chestnut streets, in the Eighth Ward;

ELM STREET, from Wylie to Bedford streets, in the Sixth Ward;

WASHINGTON STREET, from Pennsylvania avenue to Franklin street, in the Sixth Ward.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, from Dinwiddie to Jamonville streets.

Specifications and all other information can be had at this office.

CHARLES REICHSPFARR, Recording Regulator. je23:e40

J. D. RAMALEY,

334 Liberty Street,

FASHIONABLE HATTER

And Dealer in all kinds of

HATS AND CAPS,

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

The Newest Styles always on hand and at the Lowest Prices.

Look out for the FOUR LARGE WINDOWS, opposite Wayne street. je27:e22-TTS

JULY 4th, 1866.

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!

We now offer to the Trade a large and well selected stock of FIRE WORKS for the coming 4th, comprising a large variety of

Colored and Plain Rockets, from 1 oz. to 16 oz.;
Colored and Plain Roman Candles, 1 to 16 balls;
Grasshoppers, Serpents,
Bengal Lights, Triangles;
Rosettes, Scrolls,
Vertical Wheels, Saxon Wheels;
Volcanoes, Mines of Stars;
Flower Pots, Fin Wheels,
Pharroh's Serpents, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a large variety of Exhibition Pieces, from $5.00 to $50. Also, a large stock of No. 1 Fire Crackers and Torpedoes, all of which we offer at the lowest market price.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given, by REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Wood street.

Sole Agts for H. P. Debill's celebrated Fire Works. je12:d2

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

No. 118 Water Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND,
PATENT TEMPERED
AND
PATENT TOOTHED

CIRCULAR, MULAY, MILL AND CROSS-CUT

SAWS.

je16:d38

1866. SPRING HATS. 1866.

McCORD & CO.,

131 *WOOD STREET,*

Wish to call special attention to their large and splendid stock of

Hats, &c., for Spring and Summer Wear,

An Endless Variety.

DADIES' DERBYS, YACHTS, SEASIDES, &c.
GENT'S and BOYS' SARATOGAS, CHIMAS, BRIGHTONS, RUSSELLS, MOTTOES, DERBYS, FETDS, &c., &c.
STRAW GOODS of every description, to suit all tastes. je26:d66

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

C. BEGGS',

121 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We offer our stock at great bargains, consisting of BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, and everything in the MILLINERY LINE. Also, SILK and CLOTH SACQUES and BASQUES will be sold very low, as we are about to quit business. je23:d87

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Nos 425 & 427 Liberty Street,

The very best HORSES, CARRIAGES and BUGGIES kept for hire at all times. The finest HEARSE in the city. Funerals, &c., attended to on short notice in the best manner.

Persons wishing to engage anything in our line can rely upon being turned out in the best style, as the proprietors give their personal attention to the business. je7:d43

CARPET CHAIN.

PLAIN & COLORED, COTTON & LINEN.

ALSO,

COTTON YARNS, ASSORTED NUMBERS

ALL OF BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE BY

A. H. CHILDS & CO.,

At Hope Cotton Mill,

ALLEGHENY CITY, JUST ABOVE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Samples may be seen and orders left with H. CHILDS & CO., No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je26:t7

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. McKAY.

SPENCER & McKAY,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. je19:d65

H. J. LANCE,

SILK AND WOOLEN

DYER AND SCOURER.

ALSO,

Chintz Window Curtains and Chair Covers Cleaned and Reglazed without unpacking.

Nos. 35 and 37 Third Street,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA. my19:a72

THE A. A. OF CONGRESS, approv-ed June 6, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

To those who have lost both eyes or hands;
To those who have lost both feet;
To those who have lost one hand or foot;
To those who have been deprived of their pensions under act of March 30, 1864, are restored;
Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers.

Apply by mail or in person, to

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

Office, 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH. je20

GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer, CHEMIST AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET, Post Office Box 688, Residence, 14 Hay street, PITTSBURGH, PA. je14:d16

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

HENDERSON & LAING,

Dealers in FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE, will receive consignments of WHITE FISH and PICKEREL direct from Lake Superior during the season. Orders from City and Country Merchants will be filled at the lowest rates.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Second and Try streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. je12:e36:TTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D. RAMALEY,

334 Liberty Street,

Dealer in all kinds of

Boots and Shoes.

ALWAYS on hand a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CUSTOM MADE SHOES AND GAITERS,

Of the most New York Manufacture.

And at Lower Prices than Down Town

Remember the FOUR LARGE WINDOWS, opposite Wayne street. je27:e42-TTS

VALUABLE COAL MINES FOR SALE.

The valuable coal mines owned by the Southern Coal Mining Company, situated in shelby county, Ala., twelve miles northeast of Montevallo, and one half mile from the North and South Rail road (now in running order to this point), and one quarter mile from the Selma, Rome and Dalton Rail Road to the Red Mountain Coal Mines, are now offered for sale.

These mines have been in successful operation for some years, from which the material region of the State, and are only sixty-five miles by rail from Selma, from whence there is water transportation to the town.

There is not in the United States a better opportunity for a safe and profitable investment in the Coal business.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half cash, and the balance at the expiration of six months, without interest; or, one-sixth cash, and the balance in equal monthly payments, without interest.

G. M. McCONNICO,

je21:d81 Assignee of R. O. Edwards.

ALL THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY

ALL THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

ALL THE POPULAR PAPERS.
ALL THE POPULAR PAPERS.

ALL NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ALL NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC., ETC.;
SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC., ETC.;

CAN BE HAD AT

JOHN P. HUNT & CO.'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL NEWS AGENCY AND STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

59 Fifth St., Masonic Hall. je27

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

Capital, - - - - - $500,000

**Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our paper is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.

It is a great thing to be born well; not in the aristocratic sense of having rich and fashionable parents, but in the sense of having honest and clear-headed people for men and remote progenitors. A man has the blood of his ancestors in him, and he cannot get it out. If born of scoundrels the chances are that he will turn out a scoundrel, unless the blood infused by some intermarrige of a higher order, has a mysterious resurrection. This is often illustrated in looking through the portrait galleries of old families, where the facial lineaments and the moral tone, given by an elder ancestor, and long held under eclipse, come out again in all these original distinctness, creating for the nonce the impression that there has been an actual revival from the tomb.

Some natures there are, indeed, of so singular a felicity, that they cleave rectitude amid the strongest temptations to evil.

So thinking we have less sympathy for criminals—those known as the dangerous classes—than with other [illegible] should have. CARLYLE goes so far [illegible] cynical humor, as to say that the best [illegible] that can be done with a criminal is to kill him; that justice is the highest excellence in the world, and that its chief function is not so much the vindication of the injured as the summary punishment of offenders. This view is in excess, but strong provocation can be pleaded in extenuation of it.

The effect of punishment does not stop with those who suffer it. Unless it be capital the conjecture may be hazarded that punishment is as debasing to those who inflict or witness it as to those on whom it is inflicted. All through the Early and Middle Ages the Headman was held by a natural repugnance to be unclean. He was shut out from association, and largely from contact with reputable people. The society of the Law's Avenger was held to be contaminations.

So the instruments of punishment excited only disgust or horror. Once, indeed, a Superhuman Being was nailed to the Laws symbol of Punitive justice, and it was so transfigured as to become the sign of the world's hope. Ever since, fair and gentle women nestle it tenderly in their bosoms, trembling penitents look up to it trustingly for deliverance, strong men in the stern conflicts of life draw from it the highest inspiration, and devout assemblies crown with it the temples in which they worship. The cross has become the symbol of the Divine beneficence. But the rule is not to be judged by so miraculous an exception.

The gladly multitudes who crowded the Roman amphitheatres to see Christians torn in pieces by wild and ferocious beasts, or later, the throngs that rushed to autodafés to see Christians burn one another, always went away from the spectacle with some loss of human susceptibility. There was less of the celestial in them, and more of the infernal. So evident has this tendency of punishment to debase the witnesses of it become, that modern codes throw a veil over their severities, excluding the eyes and ears of the public.

But there is still another question behind, which is, whether in dealing retributively with offenders respect should mainly be had to doing justice upon them? or whether the design of reforming them should be included? Of course, this consideration applies only to grades of infliction below capital; though the rightfulness or expediency of capital punishment is involved in its full consideration. On that head we shall not enter.

A culprit restored to virtue and usefulness, is an attainment devoutly to be wished. The unfrequency of it may well give ardent philanthropists pause, even though the possibility of it should constrain them to renew their efforts.

In so far as the failure to reform convicted criminals results from defective discipline, a remedy is attainable, and ought to be sought out, but the deeper and more critical the search, the clearer, we incline to believe, will it appear, that punishment has no reformatory tendency, and that the severer it is made the less likely is it to be morally recuperative. This conclusion logically does not touch either of two extremes—the right to confine criminals for the security of common[illegible] hang them in order to be rid of [illegible], or for any other reason.

What then? It is just from this point that a certain class of political philosophers rush to the conclusion that when the laws have a rascal in custody, with his crime proved upon him, the speediest way to dispatch him from life is the best. Unless moral influences can be put in operation we are constrained to allow that this is a sound conclusion. Much has been done to mitigate the severity of punishments. The whipping post does not disfigure public grounds in all our towns. Something, too, has been done to put criminals under a healthful moral influence. Proportionate to efforts expended it may be affirmed that results have been produced. Still longer and more systematic efforts in that direction are desiderated. Perhaps the magnitude of the labor, the repulsiveness of it, and the insuperable difficulties in the way of its prosecution, deter even those who are most earnest in philanthropic endeavors.

NOT A FEW INGENIOUS MEN have pronounced judgment upon the causes, open and occult, of the late rebellion. All of them were mistaken. Not only were their searches conducted by false methods, but in the wrong direction. It was impossible for them to hit the right solution. In this dilemma the *Freeman's Journal* has come forward to clear up the mystery. In the course of an elaborate article, severely censuring the government of MAXIMILIAN for offering, not only to tolerate the Protestant religion, but to make provision for maintaining Protestant clergy, says:

"Considering how admirably Protestant teachings have succeeded in deluging those once United States in blood, we must consider that Maximilian is *vindictive*, and that he expects soon to quit Mexico, and to leave a curse behind him."

Strange that wise men never thought of this before. If there had been no Protestant religion here there would have been no war! Is this clear—as mud? Poor Mexico has not been cursed with Protestantism, and see what a fine time she has had of it for thirty years! Let those who know her history recall the facts, and then admire the unmatched coolness of our contemporary.

CONNECTICUT.

The National *Intelligencer* announced, a couple of days ago, that Mr. Secretary WELLES had declined writing a letter expressing a desire for the election of Gen. HAWLEY, the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut. It says:

Mr. Welles holds that the late rebel States are in the Union, and under the shield of the Constitution, which is the paramount law. To those candidates for office who are opposed to the restoration or reconstruction policy of the government he is opposed, and those who are in favor of it he favors. It may be here remarked that Secretary Welles does not regard the main question, as before stated, as being now fairly before the people of the country. The great issue is yet mingled with many other matters which are in the thoughts of the people. But it is not doubted that before autumn the main question will be fully in the popular mind, and the results of the elections will be in accordance with the increasing sense of the people of the absolute necessity of reconstruction as a means to enable the Union, strong and great, to move in its grand course to a general prosperity.

On the 19th instant, Mr. E. S. CLEVELAND, Postmaster at Hartford, Ct., addressed a democratic meeting in that city in support of Mr. ENGLISH, the democratic candidate for Governor. He was attended by two or three other federal office holders.

Nevertheless, Gen. HAWLEY, in the Hartford *Evening Press*, of which he is editor, claims that the Washington administration desires his election.

TWO GENTLEMEN, residents of this county—a self-constituted embassy—recently sought and obtained an interview with President JOHNSON, for the purpose of ascertaining if a public demonstration, in this city, in favor of his Policy would accord with his plans and be congenial to his feelings. The answer given them was—if we are correctly informed, and we think we are—that such a demonstration would be acceptable, *if confined to the Republican or Union party;* that the President was inside that party and intended to remain there; and was only solicitous that members of that organization who coincided with him in opinion should so declare themselves.

FENIANISM.—The Detroit *Tribune* states that a Fenian encampment exists near Flint, in Michigan; that the intention is to move to Pine Run, a station on the Flint and Saginaw Railroad very soon; that from thence they will move by water across Lake Huron to St. Luke's Bay, and landed on what is known as the Huron Peninsula, in Canada, a small neck of land which partially divides the Georgian Bay from Lake Huron. This position is stated to be formidable; and retreat from it, in case of failure, practicable and easy.

AT NEW ORLEANS, on the 19th inst. all the newly elected city officers except Mayor MONROE, were duly installed. M. J. ROSSER was made Mayor *pro tem.* by order of Gen. CANBY. The action of President JOHNSON in this particular has done much to relieve the apprehensions of loyal men throughout the country. While we have discovered no reasons for changing our conclusions against the Reconstruction Policy of the President, we are glad of every opportunity that presents of approving his actions.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

[Occasional Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LONDON, March 3d, 1866.

One of the most important international questions was the subject of a highly interesting debate in the House of Commons last night. It was introduced by a motion of Mr. Gregory—"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be gracious[illegible]leased to use her influence with foreign powers for the purpose of making the principle that private property should be free from capture at sea, a maxim of international law." If this, the greatest step of progress in the laws of maritime warfare ever proposed, shall have its chances improved for an early adoption by the nations of Europe, as the result of this discussion, the people of the United States, whose Government from its very origin has urged on the European governments the justice and humanity of this very principle, will be almost willing to absolve this Mr. Gregory from the many sins he committed during the late rebellion against them and civilization itself, in being the constant advocate in the British Parliament of their enemies. Is it not a little remarkable that this most humane innovation on the old barbarism of the so-called laws of war, first proposed and advocated by Benjamin Franklin, and afterwards fully adopted by Jefferson, and, indeed, I believe by all the great representatives men of the first and second generations of American statesmen should now, in this year of grace, 1866, find its leading advocate in the newly elected Parliament in this Mr. Gregory—a tory—a sympathizer with slaveholders—and for five years past an admirer and advocate of their attempt to found a government upon the "corner-stone" of slavery? Mr. Gregory himself felt that something like an apology or justification was called for, and prefaced his speech by remarking "in answer to some harsh and unjust comments made with regard to himself for being the person to bring this subject before the House, that, "though he took part in other discussions with regard to America, he had invariably confined to take part in those relating to the Alabama, the steam ram, and the Alexandria, for, though he did not deny that his sympathies were with the South, he could not bring those sympathies to vindicate such a mode of warfare." Notwithstanding this very emphatic disclaimer, I fear Mr. Gregory would have been far more apologetic—far less decided in his disapproval of the Alabama, &c.,—a year or two ago. In fact, it may be that Mr. Gregory, like many other aristocratic sympathizers with the late rebellion and its aims, is beginning to be aware that very unpleasant consequences may result from the precedents which the English Government, in following out its insincere policy of "neutrality," have put on record during the course of the late war in the United States. consequences involving no less, in case of any war in which England may engage, than the sweeping of her entire commerce from the ocean, from the rising to the setting of the sun, by the Alabamas and Shenandoahs of the future. If such an uncomfortable prospect could be cleared away by timely diplomacy, by soft speeches, or even by a half-way kind of repentance, that would profess its "regrets" for the "misunderstandings" of the past, and then exhort that "for the future we should be bye-gones," etc., etc., there are hundreds of Englishmen who aided and abetted Mr. Gregory in his hostility to the North during the rebellion, and rejoiced, as he says he did not, in the piratical success of Semmes and other buccaneer cothmanders, ready now to help him, with any one else, in an attempt to change the laws of maritime warfare before England shall again be involved in war. Of course, the general public opinion of England is not yet educated up to such a point as would prepare it for the adoption of this principle now advocated by such an unlikely advocate as Mr. Gregory, and heretofore by men of far more greater mark in statesmanship—Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and even Lord Palmerston himself, to name only the three first names that occur—but the very[illegible] of the arguments in favor of it in Parliament and through the press at the present time, so favorable for an earnest consideration of them, is worthy of being noted, as it will be a matter of interest half who watch the progress of civilization.

Apropos of this parliamentary discussion, I may mention that no subject has been more frequently brought up during the one I have have been in England, than that one so ably and so exhaustively—not my rate, so *elaborately* discussed by Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams with Earl Russell, namely, the subject of the responsibility of the English Government for the spoliations of the rebel privateers. I have often heard Mr. Gregory held as "le Connor Don toll" in the House of Commons last night. He said he had just returned from the United States, "where he had traveled from the city of Boston with a merchant, who told him he was glad the British Government had refused to accede to the demands of the American Government, because if they had and paid the compensation sought for, to whom would it be given? The individuals who lost their ships were not the losers, because their ships were insured, and the insurance companies paid them for losses sustained. The insurance companies were not the losers, because the increased premiums more than recovered their losses on the cases where they had to pay. The losers were the general body of merchants and ship owners, whose vessels were lying idle in their ports. If the moneys were paid it couldnot be given to the owners, probably it would pass into the Treasury, and the owners would gain nothing by the payment of it. It was far better, therefore, that the demand was repulsed and that things should remain as they were, for now when a war would break out between England and any other Power, however insignificant, the ocean would swarm with privateers, and English ships would be lying in the harbors, while American ships would carry off the commerce." No doubt many a Boston merchant, many a New York merchant, and many a merchant of other American cities, even in inland cities, where people are not so directly interested in shipping as the seaboard would just speak in the above strain—and why not? Would not English merchants, French merchants, or merchants or men of any country, who had suffered, or seen their compatriots suffer, as American merchants suffered from the privateering, connived at by the indolent sham neutrality of a so-called friendly government, talk and feel very much as this Boston merchant talked and felt? Still, however justifiable resentment may be, however justifiable retaliation might be, there are feelings and impulses higher and worse in a people, than the sting of resentment and the impulse to retaliation. These only acquire a sort of divine right to have the[illegible]way, when injustice is persisted in and flagrant wrong must be confronted and resisted; or, still later, when punishment must in the last resort vindicate the eternal obligation of that great law—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Whenever a partisan of the Palmerston-Russell policy has referred to this feeling of resentment in the American people in my hearing, I have frankly admitted its existence, but added the thing, it is not merely our reserve force, and that it will be found unnecessary to fall back upon it, or to bring it forward, if the statesmen of England will represent her people, her whole people, and their interests, as the statesmen chosen by the American people have and will, represent them and their interests. Hence, spite of such expressions of feeling as those reported by the O'Conor Don, the official representatives of the American people, Mr. Adams, here in London, Mr. Johnson, the President, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Sumner, and the Senate at Washington, are quite willing and ready any day they can find Lord Russell in a repentant mood, or, what will do quite as well, another man at the helm of government in England, whose antecedents will not embarrass him, to settle and wipe out everything, save what immortal power can undo, and, to shame and dishonor that must ever adhere to it, in this ugly account of damages, wherein every item, from the Alabama down to the Shenandoah, is now standing as a precedent that may soon become, even to the duellist, a portient of evil to English commerce. The higher sense—the moral sense of the American people has already been expressed by their accredited representatives, and that expression puts was all doubt on the main point of interest. It shows that resentment of even so grievous a wrong has not precipitated a popular government to utter a word, or do an act, inconsistent with its dignity and with the one policy fixed and enunciated more than three quarters of a century ago. It is more profit and loss point of view, it would be a hundred, perhaps a thousand fold more advantageous to England to settle this account of damages honestly now, when she has the opportunity, than to postpone the settlement, till the hour of necessity comes upon her. Then she may have cause for such bitterness of reflection upon her own conduct, as Spain has now in reference to this war she has recklessly plunged into with Chili and Peru. In 1850 Spain was the only European country at the Congress of Paris which refused to sign the declaration against the employment of privateers, while both Peru and Chili agreed to do so. Spain is now complaining and protesting against the barbarity of privateering, while its destroyer is on the seas, and will soon drive her commerce off the sea—the not unmerited penalty of her preference for abiding by and perpetuating this very barbarism to privateering ten years ago.

In passing, I will just add this word in reference to the analogous political situations, suggested by this declaration, of 1856. It will be remembered that the presidency, cabal-scheming administration of that day at Washington, refused to sign that declaration, though it had the cause to put its refusal on the ground that the said declaration did not go far enough, in that it did not exempt all private property at sea from capture. Of course the refusal was wrong; the declaration was not all that Franklin and his successors had advocated and made a traditional demand on behalf of America as representing progress when her representatives met those of Europe; but it was a great step in the right direction—a great step towards the consummation of the humane policy soloing commended by American diplomacy, in the name of civilization, to other nations. On the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, however, Mr. Seward, on behalf of the new Administration, attempted to repair the wrong by making the United States a party to the declaration of 1856, but both the English and the French governments refused to give the United States the benefit of that declaration, in the then anticipated war with the Seceding States. Now, though Earl Russell is rather an old man, he may live long enough to see a day some [illegible] incidental which will make him reflect upon [illegible] situations—and, no doubt feeling as he may, upon an act of his own. It was he who, as the organ of the English government, nearly five years ago, wrote the dispatch refusing to give the United States the advantage of their adhesion to the Paris declaration—may he live to see I won't say to see Mr. Seward sent—but to see Mr. Seward have the option, as the organ of the government of the United States, of sending a dispatch telling the English Government that it is *too late* to make a proposition for a change of law, when it does so only because such a change comes to its advantage just then; and that during whatever war may be then impending, England can only claim such old laws as she herself acknowledged—illustrated and interpreted by such precedents as she herself afforded in the cases of the Alabama, Shenandoah, etc., etc.

Of course the debate last night could not have, or be expected to have, any immediate result. It could no, as I have already intimated, the undispensable preliminary work of setting men to think and reason together on the subject. The Attorney General opposed the motion in a very forcible speech, presenting with considerable effect the common objections to this most advanced demand made by civilization to suppress the destructive tendencies of warfare of Roundell Palmer's legal arguments, however, if the other nations would consent to adopt what he opposed, England would be by far the greatest gainer of all, as she has now the greatest carrying trade of any nation in the world, and certainly all this great trade would be destroyed in a war of three or four years' duration. The day may not be far distant, after all, when commerce will have so potential a voice in the councils of the great maritime nations and three can decide this most important matter for the whole world, namely, England, the United States and France—that Franklin's great idea will be adopted and pass irrevocably into the code of international law. Meantime, even as a result of the present state of maritime law, we have this amount of comfortable reflection—that the whole influence of the great commercial body in those three nations will be exerted with all the energy of self-interest in favor of preserving peace.

But the sensation incident of this week has been—not a debate in Parliament—not even a hugely scandalous case in the Divorce Court—but—a leading article in the *Times* last Wednesday morning. The *Times*, it is well known, does not like the Russell-Gladstone administration. Its ill temper has very frequently found itself in the[illegible] that even outsiders at length were led to suspect what insiders already knew, that personal resentment *must* be at the bottom of it. In writing about Earl Russell it has not even affected moderation. No organ of the ultra-tory party could have spoken more contemptuously of him than the *Times* did when the press generally was discussing the claims, the qualifications, and the disqualifications of the various prominent leaders who might be called to the Premiership of the death of Lord Palmerston. But, though it will make him reflect upon many